

tumour evidently diminished and induced the belief that in time it would be removed altogether without taking off the circulation from the opposite side. Since then the little patient was lost sight of until yesterday (September 10th) when Dr. Mott heard of the residence of the parents and visited it. He informs me that he found the tumour diminished about one-third, and so much consolidated as to lead to the opinion of the possibility of extirpating it, should it hereafter be thought necessary. In every other respect the child was in perfect health."

Shampooing in Dyspepsia.—This Eastern remedy has excited no inconsiderable attention among dyspeptic invalids for the last few months, and bids fair to continue for some time longer, after which it will no doubt be laid aside among the lumber of forgotten infallibles, unless indeed the Faculty should enlist it into their service. Never was remedy offered with greater promise of performing wonders. It is not only to supersede the use of the white mustard seed, and the whole host of internal specifics, both popular and professional, but it is also to render nugatory the Abernethian plan of abstinence. The dyspeptic is henceforward to be allowed to eat whatever he chooses, and in any quantity. All he has to do is to follow up his gormandizing by a brisk shampooing of his stomach, and straightway that organ will perform its hitherto sluggish function with celerity. Are the bowels torpid? Let them be well kneaded, and *mirabile dictu!* they will in due time pass on their excrementitious contents *ad finem* without the aid either of blue pill or black draught. Indeed, so extravagant are the expectations raised by this remedy, that one might almost be tempted to believe that hereafter the liver will be rendered a useless organ: shampooing being the only exciter necessary for perfect digestion.

In the first instance this infallible remedy was offered to the public with the promise of money to be returned in case of no benefit; but it was found that the number, who were willing to receive the benefit and their money back again into the bargain, was so great, that the possessor of the grand secret now contents himself by referring to several respectable gentlemen, who are certainly unprejudiced judges in matters of this sort, inasmuch as they are not embarrassed by a knowledge of the nature of the digestive organs, or of their derangements. Were they aware of the hazard of employing indiscriminately such harsh means as shampooing the abdominal region in the various disorders of the stomach and its neighbouring organs, which pass in ordinary language under the general denomination of dyspepsia, they would shrink from the responsibility of giving currency to the suggestion of a person in no wise competent to appreciate the effects of his remedy on the system. A small proportion of these complaints depend doubtless on a sluggish action of the digestive tube, and in all such, shampooing scientifically directed, may be beneficially employed. On the other hand, it is equally clear, that this remedy is calculated to produce serious injury in very many cases of dyspepsia so called, in all cases arising from chronic inflammation of the stomach or intestinal canal, in hepatic derangements, and forms of indigestion induced sympathetically by chronic irritation of the brain, lungs, or heart. In the latter form of the disease the ill effects of the remedy would very soon become apparent and be laid aside; but it is especially in chronic inflammations of the stomach and intestines that we are to apprehend the worst consequences—perhaps even the conversion of the disease into a scirrhus or cancerous affection.

Finally, while we are willing to allow that shampooing may sometimes be advantageously employed, we feel ourselves called upon to expose its extravagant pretensions; as well as to inform practitioners what the grand secret is that is to relieve civilized society of one of its most tormenting ailments.

Ergot in Menorrhagia.—Dr. JOHN BELLINGER, of Charleston S. C., informs us that he has tried the ergot in one case of menorrhagia, as recommended by

Marshall Hall; and that the hæmorrhage was increased, and the sufferings of the patient greatly aggravated by the treatment.

Teale on Neuralgia.—This valuable little work has just been published by Messrs. CAREY & HART. It is incomparably the best Treatise on Neuralgic Diseases extant.

Abercrombie on Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, has been recently republished by Messrs. CAREY & LEA. The favourable review we have already given of this work in a preceding volume, renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing further here respecting its merits.

The Surgeon-Dentist's Anatomical and Physiological Manual.—We know of no work which contains in the same space as much interesting information respecting the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, as this manual of Mr. Waite's. It has been recently published by Messrs. CAREY & HART.

Southwood Smith's Treatise on Fever.—No work has been more lauded by the reviews than this Treatise on Fevers, by SOUTHWOOD SMITH. Dr. Johnson, the Editor of the Medico-Chirurgical Review says "it is the best we have ever perused on the subject of fever—and, in our conscience, we believe it is the best that ever flowed from the pen of physician in any age or in any country." It affords us pleasure to announce that it is in the press in this country, and will be published in a few days by Messrs. CAREY & LEA. We hope to review it in our next number.

MEDICAL CONVENTION FOR REVISING THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

The Delegates to the National Medical Convention for revising the Pharmacopœia of the United States, was held at Washington, January 4th, 1830.

The convention was organized by the appointment of Lewis Condict, M. D. President, and Thomas Henderson, M. D. Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Wood, Lovell, Worthington, Miller, and Bache, were appointed to examine and revise the Pharmacopœia, and to submit such revised copy to a future meeting.

This committee, at the meeting of the Convention on the 7th of January, made the following report:—

"The committee appointed on the revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, beg leave to report, that they have examined a revised draught submitted to them by the delegates from Pennsylvania, with as much attention as their limited time will permit, and recommend it to the convention as the basis of a new edition of that work. As, however, it contains several important modifications, which require a more particular examination than your committee can possibly give them, they recommend that it be referred to a committee of revision, to be appointed from the different sections of the country; that the chairman of said committee be requested to open a correspondence with the several members, for the purpose of submitting the aforesaid draught to their examination, and of obtaining their remarks and observations thereon; that he be authorized and instructed to call a meeting of said committee at as early a period as practicable, to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, and that any three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; who, after a careful examination of the several communications that may be submitted to them, shall prepare for the press a revised edition of the Pharmacopœia, and make the necessary arrangements for its publication."

The report was adopted, and in order to carry its recommendations into effect, it was

Resolved, that the committee for the revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States shall consist of a chairman, and of two members